

THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL

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General Summary of News.

[No. 225]

Address to Government.

We had relinquished all intention of saying any thing on this subject in an Editorial manner, and have, indeed, declined giving insertion to several letters from Correspondents, from an opinion that we had formed, of the merits of the question being for ever set at rest, by the Meeting at the Town Hall; and its requiring no further argument (as that had already triumphed), but action, on the doctrines and principles there advocated by the overpowering majority with which the Resolutions of the Meeting were carried.

The Friends of the censured party have, however, shewn so much zeal in calling forth every engine of fear and misrepresentation in private, and the lowest jests and sarcasms in public to aid their cause, that it will be pardoned us, perhaps, if we unbend for a moment from our original intention, in order to shew these heroes, that their affected triumph is somewhat premature.

The Jesters, and Simile-makers, as they have been well called, having first suggested, that the 24 individuals whose names first appeared at the foot of the Petition, should be constituted a *Court of Directors* (and indeed they well deserved the compliment for their being foremost in so good a cause), found it necessary to change their ground, and call the Forty, when they reached that number, a band of *Forty Thieves*, though what they had stolen, unless it was sound reason, and public principle, of which their Opponents seemed to have lost all that they ever might have possessed, it was difficult to divine. The standard has gone on, however, mounting higher and higher, until the round number of 100, which the College Club was said to have attained, has been passed, and left far in arrears; while the would-be-wits, having exhausted their similes, have found it necessary to give the Petition a fit of sickness, and announce to those who tremble at its increasing strength, a premature dissolution. They have even buried it in state, and given to it all the honors that must have been imagined by some kindred relative to the long train of certain animals that were made to figure in the funeral procession. It still lives however, and gathers new supporters every day, notwithstanding the host of obstacles which has been conjured up, and zealously opposed to it from such a variety of quarters.

It has been industriously circulated, that a Counter-Petition has been drawn up at the College, and it is given out, that a number of respectable Signatures has been obtained to this; which it is intended to hand up to the Government as the sense of the most respectable, and weighty of the Inhabitants of Calcutta, and consequently to represent the real wishes of the British Public of this Settlement. We do not for our own parts attach any degree of credit to so vague a rumour; but if there be any foundation for such a report, we would ask, how a party which notoriously invited the Government to suppress the Public Meeting first convened at the Town Hall by the persons desiring to ascertain the public feeling on this question, when they drew forth from its obscurity an old Regulation, passed in days of turbulence, and intended to check seditious and disaffected persons from assembling together without formal permission and the open and direct avowal of their object, and defied the Government (if one might so speak) to suffer it to take place without the formal Requisition of the Sheriff—we would ask how such a party could justify their meeting together for a public purpose, without such a formal Notice and without the knowledge of either the Government or the people?—or how they could expect, if they so met, that any attention should be paid by the Government to a Petition framed at a Meeting held in direct violation of those Orders which they had so studiously brought to the notice of the Government as necessary to be imposed on others? It is a question that can hardly admit of argument, we think, and one which every reasonable man will readily decide for himself.

To be zealous in any cause which a man deems a just one, is creditable to the feelings and principles of the person exercising it, however he may be in error; but to resort to means in our own behalf, which we deny or oppose the exercise of, in others, is neither generous nor equitable. If the friends of the censured party are desirous of sending up a Counter-Petition to Government as the sense of the Inhabitants, let them invite those Inhabitants to assist at their discussions; let truth be elicited from the conflict of opinions; and if their cause is good, let it be as openly as it is warmly espoused. To love the darkness rather than the light, is an indication of what all who are really interested in Church affairs should know it is their duty to avoid; and to carry into effect, Resolutions which have never been submitted to the test of examination, or scrutinized by those differing in opinion, would be well enough for the Star Chamber and the Inquisition, but hardly suited, we should think, to the College of Fort William, or the Cathedral of St. John's.

In the midst of the vaunted success, which has attended, as it is said (for we do not attach much credit to this rumour at least), the circulation of

the College Petition (as it is called), from house to house, we hear, and to this we give some belief, that the most strenuous efforts have been made to deter even those who voted by acclaim the Resolutions passed at the Town Hall, from confirming this act of their voices, by giving to the Petition the weight of their names.

It will be worth while to devote a word or two to the examination of the reasons that have been thus sedulously urged to effect their end, and in doing this, we shall begin with what we conceive the weakest of the series, because we think it may be the more easily removed; though from being an eligible tool or handle for the censured party with which to work on the weakness of their dupes, it is clothed with the most ridiculous importance, and invested with a weight and consequence which, alas! it was never until now dreamt of as ever likely to obtain.

We have heard it asserted, that there are many very upright, respectable, and public-spirited men, who would sign the Petition immediately, were it not that it contained, among the Resolutions, a *Vote of Thanks to Mr. Buckingham, the Editor of the Calcutta Journal*, for the manner in which he had constantly advocated the cause of public principle therein, more particularly during the discussions regarding the Vestry Question; and that their refusal to join in this, arises from their disapprobation of the principles maintained in that Journal, and the whole tenor of its doctrines and practice.

This, it seems, has been warmly and zealously re-iterated among certain classes, to whom the Freedom of that Journal has been most particularly obnoxious: namely, the Law, the Clergy, the Trading, (not the Mercantile,) the Scotch (with some exceptions) the Elect and Select, the Saints and the Serviles. All these have leagued together to stifle the spirit of enquiry, to put down an insolent intruder, to rivet again the shackles on the Press, which its best Benefactor had just loosed, and to overthrow that which is a host in itself, because it has Truth and Liberty on its side and may defy a world without them. Shall we add, that this league has derived all the additional strength, which a Press still courting as if enamoured of its former Slavery, could give it; by having enlisted every Editor of India, save one, in its favor.

Here at Calcutta, the *Organ of Government*, as it has been falsely called (for it is so only in the proportion of about 5 per cent. of the matter it publishes), takes the lead; and notwithstanding all its endeavours to shake off its responsibility or share in the question, it is known not now only, but at all former periods, to have advocated the slavery of mankind, and to have looked with an eye of jealousy on all that went to establish doctrines of a contrary tendency.

The *India Gazette*, the once-renowned and honoured Champion of civil and religious Freedom, which chose the phalanx of Cobbett, Hunt, Wooler, Hone, and the Black Dwarf, as its leading stars, and gave every week a clustered galaxy to fill up the space of offensive matter struck out by the pen of the Censor, has fallen into the snare laid for it seemingly by the cunning of its co-temporary, and turned its back to scoff at that Freedom of sentiment and discussion, by which alone it attained its once-eminent popularity. Whether in Military or Civil matters—whether on Courts Martial, or Vestry Meetings—it has lately given its support to the odious and abominable doctrine, that the Liberty of the Press is an evil rather than a blessing; and that instead of being indebted to our Noble Ruler for the emancipation which he has given us in this respect, we ought rather to denounce him as *breathing curses on the land*. Notwithstanding its invidious and ungrateful task of servilely copying at second hand the Restrictions of August 1818—which were never intended to be published to the world—and for which alone, a man would have been shipped off under a guard of sepoy in Lord Wellesley's days—Notwithstanding this, we say, every one who remembers the memorable Reply to the Inhabitants of Madras, on the 22d of July 1819—will see, that in more respects than one, this Giver of this Great Gift has *strewn the land with blessings*.

The other Papers of the settlement, as less read, are less worth attention; but all of these, with one exception, have done their utmost to render this Resolution of the Vote of Thanks to the Editor of the *Calcutta Journal*, a stumbling block in the way of obtaining signatures to a Petition, which has for its objects an end totally unconnected with such a Vote.

It will not be amiss perhaps for that Editor to say a word on this subject for himself. When the Meeting of the 22nd of September was convened at the Town Hall, he had no hope of being able to spare from the time so necessary for his daily avocations, even an hour to attend it, and had deputed a Friend to note down what passed. He went, however, and when mingled with the crowd, was singled out by name, by an elderly and respectable individual, and before he was seen, or heard, or even adverted to, or in short in any way brought before the Meeting, he was denounced by this individual in terms which it is unnecessary to repeat. Every one who was present on this occasion will remember the way in which the charge was repelled, and the enthusiasm evinced by the Assembly in receiving from

unmerited obloquy, an individual whom every one present, with the exception of the accuser and one supporting friend, deemed to be unjustly and unprovokedly aspersed, in a manner the most wanton and uncalled for.

This same spirit of generous enthusiasm, which belongs to Englishmen, and always prompts them to espouse the cause of the injured, induced the Chairman to move the Resolution of a Vote of Thanks, which was seconded, and carried, by as loud acclaim as any other, and without indeed a dissentient voice, by a majority of 300 at least; but which would never perhaps have been thought of, but for the wanton and unjustifiable aspersion of his name in a manner that they considered fit to be repelled as publicly as it had been uttered.

Are there, among the number of those who pretend to be deterred from signing this Petition on this account, any who really feel no other objection than that to this Vote of Thanks?—If there really are (though this we doubt exceedingly) we pray them, as the party thanked, to record their names, —writing largely and distinctly opposite to them, the words “*objecting however to the propriety of the Vote of Thanks to Mr. Buckingham, the Editor of the Calcutta Journal*” or naming the Resolution in which that is mentioned. The Editor himself would most willingly consent to its being rescinded altogether; for however gratifying the sense of approbation bestowed on his humble labours by a large and respectable assembly of his fellow-countrymen may be; there is an approbation still higher, still sweeter, still more exhilarating and more consolatory, and that approbation, no record on parchment or on brass, could make more deep or lasting, any more than the want of it could rob him of its pleasures; but the sense of those who framed the Petition, and who have affixed their signatures to it, as it stands, has over-ruled his particular wish, and they have loudly and unequivocally expressed their opinion, that as it stands recorded, as an act of the Assembly, as unanimously and as voluntarily pronounced as any other, it must remain enrolled among the sentiments then and there recorded as their own.

We do not wonder at the opposition which all the classes that we have named still make to this Vote; or that the Indian press, which courts slavery in other particulars, would be free enough to denounce the freedom of the Journal as abominable. But what has this to do with the Petition? Surely nothing. The prayer of that is simple and well defined. The Resolutions are merely recited as those of the Meeting, and are confined to matter of fact. The Twelfth Resolution goes specifically to state, what surely must have been forgotten or overlooked by those who clamour at this obstacle in their way.—It is this:—

Twelfth. “Resolved, that we the Inhabitants now present, together with such persons as have been prevented from attending but concur in opinion, do join in a respectful Petition to the Supreme Government, which shall be drawn up, presented by our Committee and our Chairman, and after narrating our past Proceedings and detailing these our Resolutions, shall confine itself to the simple object of earnestly entreating that High Authority to re-establish by its power, the Constitution of 1787, precisely as it stands recorded, either as a permanent Rule and Ordinance, or as temporary measure pending any reference to Authorities in England.”

No man can be so senseless, as not to perceive from this, that “*NARRATING OUR PAST PROCEEDINGS, AND DETAILING THESE OUR RESOLUTIONS*” was as much a duty of the Committee as the penning the Petition; and if the Petition were to go up to the Government without them, they might well ask “*What were the Proceedings and the Resolutions spoken of here, and where are they?*” They are now given in the body of the Petition as a mere narration and detail; and the Petition, after doing this, confines itself, in the words of the Resolution, to the SIMPLE OBJECT OF EARNESTLY ENTREATING THAT HIGH AUTHORITY, (THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT,) TO RE-ESTABLISH BY ITS POWER, THE CONSTITUTION OF 1787, PRECISELY AS IT STANDS RECORDED, EITHER AS A PERMANENT RULE AND ORDINANCE, OR AS A TEMPORARY MEASURE, PENDING ANY REFERENCE TO AUTHORITIES IN ENGLAND.

Is there any man, we ask again, who can scruple to sign a Petition which confines itself to this SIMPLE OBJECT? And if he doubts whether the Petition does so confine itself or not, let him read the Draft of it, which we have subjoined, and judge for himself.

Another objection has, we understand, been raised by a class of persons who are afraid of being involved in a share of the Expenses, which the past and future proceedings of the Committee may be attended with. To these we can only reply, that this has nothing to do with the object of the Petition, which is the simple one of restoring or re-establishing the Constitution of 1787; and moreover, that we are authorized to state, that any expenses attendant on the eventual prosecution of the matter in a Court of Law will be defrayed in the first instance, by a few public-spirited Gentlemen, who have long been associated in the determination to overthrow the system of *Self-Election and Non-Responsibility*, if it be possible; and that no solicitation will ever be used by them to induce their fellow-citizens to relieve them of any part of the expense, believing as they do, that all who can afford it conveniently, will volunteer their mite in so good a cause, recollecting the success of similar efforts in the Portuguese Vestry case, the particulars of which we some time since detailed at length.

There are other minor objections, which may probably exist in the minds of some, but which the triumph of good sense and calm consideration will we think entirely remove, when they read the Draft of the Petition as it is printed here.

We had not intended to have printed the Petition itself, before it was presented; we know indeed, that it is liable to misconstruction, and to be

interpreted as premature and indecorous. There are, however, fortunately, minds, that weigh the spirit and intention rather than the letter of regulations and laws; and if this be a departure from the established usage of courtesy,—the end to be attained by it will, we hope, palliate, if it does not entirely justify the means. Scruples of this nature have hitherto deterred us from the publication, though, a few copies have been struck off for the use of the Committee; but when we know (as we do most positively) that all the engines of Terror, Ridicule, and Persuasion, have been called into action to deter men from even reading the Petition to ascertain what it was (in consequence of which, principally, it was removed to the Town Hall, where it might be more out of the reach of that sort of influence than at the Exchange, and where its merits might be scrutinized without fear of that indecent interruption which, from having been shown even to strangers, at the former place, had deterred many of the most respectable persons from examining it there,) we have now thought it well to lay it before our Readers, without further comment, and to desire that they will think and judge for themselves.

If the prayer of the Petition is such as they can conscientiously join in, we esteem their characters too much as the Friends of Freedom, and the Supporters of those Principles in which the very Essence of the British Constitution lies (for we hope and believe that few else condescend to regard our pages), to suppose that they will delay for a moment to affix their names to an Address that goes to solicit the Government to acknowledge, by its re-establishment of the Constitution of 1787, that Britons, wherever they may be, are entitled to a voice in all questions of public trust, and that public Servants must be held responsible for the faithful discharge of their duties to that power from whence they derive their respective authorities.

The following is a Draft of the Petition, now lying at the Town Hall, for the Signatures of the Inhabitants of Calcutta.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, THE MOST NOBLE FRANCIS, MARQUESS OF HASTINGS, K. G. GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Lordship,

We, the undersigned, Inhabitants of Calcutta, claiming to have a right to vote in General Vestry at the election of Church Officers for St. John's, under the first article of the Regulation, commonly called Lord Cornwallis's, and dated 28th June, 1787, beg leave respectfully to approach your Lordship in Council, with this our humble Address, voted at our General Meeting of the 22d day of September, in the year of our Lord 1819, duly holden under the sanction of your Lordship in Council.

We beg leave to renew to your Excellency in Council on this occasion the assurances of our sincere attachment to your Lordship's present administration, and to the Government under the protection of which we have the good fortune to live. We beg to inform your Lordship in Council, that having assembled at the Town Hall, pursuant to your permission, and under the authority of the Sheriff, we resolved ourselves into a regular Meeting, under the accustomed forms observed on like occasions, and having duly elected to the Office of our Chairman, Commodore JOHN HAYES, of the Honorable East India Company's Service, we heard the various Statements and Matters, laid before us by the ejected Sidesmen of the Select Vestry, at whose Requisition the Meeting was convoked, and we considered and debated the several questions and opinions thereupon submitted to us, by different Gentlemen present; after which, we came to the following Resolutions, which we now humbly lay before your Lordship in Council, agreeably to the Twelfth Resolution of the series:—

(Here the Resolutions are inserted, as they appear in the Calcutta Journal of the 30th of September, 1819.)

Pursuant to the tenor of these our Resolutions, and in particular of Resolution the Twelfth, we do humbly but very earnestly intreat, that your Excellency in Council will graciously comply with our anxious wish, to have the Rules of 1787, (commonly called Lord Cornwallis's,) confirmed forthwith, for the Regulation of our Church affairs in all time to come.

We respectfully assure your Lordship in Council, that whatever differences of opinion existed among us on this occasion, as to the causes and manners of the system of 1787 having become in practice nearly extinct and obsolete, or as to the share taken, or the blame imputable, whether to the present or former Select Vestries collectively, or to the Inhabitants, for neglecting to exercise the privileges conferred on them in 1787; but one unanimous sentiment was expressed by all parties present at the Meeting, in regard to the expediency, the wisdom, the prudence, the liberality, and the equity of the Rules themselves, and the extreme desirableness of obtaining from the grace of Your Lordship in Council, the full establishment, for the future, of a system so much admired, and so greatly prized by the Inhabitants at large.

We respectfully profess our entire indifference to the particular form or manner, in which it may please your Excellency in Council to extend to us this solicited boon, so as the essence of Lord Cornwallis's Regulation be established in full force, and in all its substantial points. We do not feel any anxiety as to whether this shall be considered a restoration of an ancient, but dormant Constitution, or shall be enacted anew, as an Ordinance and Rule for the future election and responsibility of Church Officers, and for the duly guarding of the administration of Church Revenues and Charity Funds, against the abuses to which all trusts are exposed when committed

to fallible men, and guarded by no better securities than the personal merits of individuals, however honest and respectable in the estimation of society.

We do earnestly and confidently hope, that under the beneficent and liberal Government of Your Lordship in Council, we shall experience no difficulties in obtaining the favors we solicit from your interposition, favors which we thus prove to your Lordship, that we would rather owe in the first instance to the free grace of Government than to the intervention of those legal proceedings, which we are advised by our Counsel, we may ultimately institute in His Majesty's Courts of Law or Equity, with hopes of success; favors for which we prefer being indebted to the natural protection and immediate beneficence of the Government under which we are immediately placed, rather than to the ultimate resort of the legislature of our mother country.

We humbly offer to Your Lordship in Council, that even the Individuals of the Select Vestry, to whom we are placed in the reluctantly assumed position of Opponents, have repeatedly and strongly professed their willingness to submit implicitly and cheerfully to any Rules, which Your Excellency in Council may think fit now to establish for the future Regulation of our Church administration. Addressing a liberal and just Government, we have no fear of offending, when we further offer it as a recorded opinion, not only of the great majority of our own Body, but also of eminent clerical and lay members of the present Vestry, that when your Lordship in Council imagined yourself to be confirming "an old," you were in fact creating a "new Rule," when you suggested, that the Select Vestry should go on electing its own successors. Your Lordship has thereby been understood as virtually abrogating the elective and controlling authority intended to be conferred in 1787 on the Inhabitants at large, as a General Vestry; an authority of which the distinct and undisputed traces still subsist, in the ancient usage of summoning the Inhabitants to meet and elect in Easter Week of each year—and in the Titles and Headings, still adhered to, in the Records, which contain the Minutes and Proceedings of the Annual Meetings in question.

In this general accordance of opinion, among so many men of such different views and interests, we do respectfully hope that Your Lordship in Council will mark that "common consent of the Inhabitants" assumed by Earl Cornwallis, as the necessary and just basis of his Regulation of 1787, and we may presume, that this basis of general consent and acquiescence thus admitted, is the only thing required by your Lordship in Council, as a preliminary condition to the immediate enactment, at this present time, of a similar Regulation. If we are right in this, our unfeigned belief and presumption, we may hope that the liberality of Government will induce it to grant our desires, without further delay, in a matter so nearly touching our interests and our wishes; and that no reference to authority in England will be thought necessary, in a matter whereupon there appears to be but one general opinion among the Inhabitants, who have no individual interest in the perpetuation of a system which no man will deny, we believe, to be imperfect and susceptible of amelioration. But if, contrary to our expectations, Your Lordship in Council should consider such a reference necessary towards giving greater solemnity and legal form to such a system as that of which we solicit the establishment, we do entreat, notwithstanding, that as a temporary Ordinance and Regulation, to which all declare themselves willing to submit, and pending such tedious reference as we have thus earnestly deprecated, Your Lordship in Council will be pleased to put in force the Provisions of 1787, for the election and swearing in, of the Select Vestry, and for the due rendering, and the periodical publication, of Accounts. Considering it indispensable to due and efficient check and controul, that the means should somewhere or somehow be provided for the occasional and special Assembly of the Inhabitants in General Vestry, we should leave it altogether to Your Lordship's wisdom to determine the forms of such Assemblies, and the number of signatures which ought properly and reasonably to be affixed to any Requisition for such Meetings, to guard against frivolous abuses of a power which we only desire to exercise in urgent cases.

Being well aware of the questions which may arise in the present extended condition of the population in this Settlement, as to the qualification by which the right of voting and electing should be defined, for the sake of order, and to preserve the management of the Revenues and Charities according to just and obvious principles, in the hands of those who voluntarily contribute to create and augment those Funds, we profess our willing acquiescence in any equitable Rule or Standard of qualification which to Your Lordship in Council may now seem to be a just and salutary addition to the Rules of 1787; Rules which were enacted, when the population was much more limited than it is at present. If we may venture on the freedom of suggestion in a point where we are so nearly concerned, we would accordingly beg to suggest, that all who shall have contributed to the support of the Poor; to the Free School; to the improvement or repairs, or pewage of the Church of St. John's, at any time within the year previous to any election; and shall duly register their Donations in a Book to be kept by the Vestry for that special purpose; shall be thereby placed in the Roll of Electors and of General Vestry-men, and shall be entitled to attend and vote at all General Vestry Meetings and Elections, holden at St. John's within the same year, reckoning from one Easter to the next following.

Finally, we recommend ourselves, and the prayer of this our humble Address, to the favor of Your Lordship in Council; and we do respectfully tender our wishes for the long continuance and prosperity of Your Lordship's Government.

And your Memorialists will ever pray, &c.

(Signed) JOHN HAYES, Chairman.

Coroner's Arrests.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

I have read with some attention the observations of your Correspondent A L, published in your Journal of Tuesday last, touching those which you did me the favor to find a place for on the 22d instant; and altho' I am ready to admit, that the climate of this country will excuse a deviation from the letter of the Law in the mode of selecting an Inquest, yet I cannot reconcile it with my feelings, that I should be stopped on the King's Highway by a Tipstaff, supported by the Town Guard, and given in custody to be conveyed two or three miles grilling in my palankeen.

The keeping a dead body so long as your Correspondent points out, might certainly defeat the very object for which the Law regarding Inquests was created. I will, therefore, take the liberty of offering a suggestion for the consideration of A L, viz. the propriety of substituting for the present mode of collecting an Inquest (and to come as near the true letter and spirit of the law as possible) a plan by which the individuals should be respectively summoned, instead of being publicly arrested; and this might be effected in the following manner.—Let every Constable be provided with a quantity of blank Summonses, spaces being left only for the names of the party to serve, and the person deceased, with the time and place for assembling, and the date of its issue, and let the Constables be ordered to reside in separate Divisions of the Town.

Suppose an accident to be reported to the Coroner between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. he will immediately issue his Warrant to the Constable of the Division, directing him to take to his assistance three other Constables, who will fill up each four Summonses. Leaving only the blank space for the name of the person who is to be summoned. Let each Constable then pursue a different route, and call at the Houses or Offices of the Inhabitants of their Division, then fill in the name of the persons who are found at home. Give two hour's notice, and I am satisfied from experience that an Inquest would be sooner convened than by the present mode.

Suppose an accident to happen after sun-set, its being reported by the Thannahdar to the proper Constable in his Division, the Summonses might be served in the early part of the morning; an early breakfast at half past 7 o'clock might in many instances enable an Inquest to assemble by half past 8; and as the majority of casualties occur between sun-set and sun-rise, the vigilance of the Constable might enable an Inquest to get through the unpleasant task before the oppressive heat had set in.

This hint, I beg leave to propose for the consideration and improvement of A L, or of those who are invested with power and authority to put it in force.

As I observed before, I am one of those whose business must stand still during an unexpected absence from my Office, but two hours notice even would enable me to remedy this inconvenience. I will only ask yourself, Mr. Editor, who is to conduct the leading parts of your interesting Journal, if you are caught (and I believe you are as liable as myself) going to your Office in the morning, and kept under arrest, the whole of the period most valuable to your arduous undertaking? The system must be reformed, and for the comfort and convenience of the Public, I hope it may be; for being one of the true breed of him whose name I have assumed, I cannot suffer tamely such an intrusion upon my liberty ever to occur again.

Your obediently,

JOHN BULL.

Calcutta, October 26, 1919.

Reading Rooms at Cawnpore

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

It was with no little surprise, that I perceived in a late Number of your Journal, that the Secretary to the Asiatic Society had made a motion for the Vote of a Copy of the Transactions of that Society to the Reading Rooms at Mhow, and had neglected all notice whatsoever of the Rooms at Cawnpore. It is true, we have not been honored with the handsome donations of a Sir John Malcolm, nor have we been able to gain notoriety by the publication of individual liberality; but Sir, we have raised from this comparatively small Society, the sum of 32,000 Rupees within the year, for the purposes of these Rooms;—and this, I think, shows a public spirit worthy of encouragement, and a generosity not often to be met with.

I believe, Sir, the existence of our Rooms was not unknown to you, and I shall be much obliged by your giving an intimation of the fact to the Secretary of the Asiatic Society; as there can be no doubt, but that as an Officer of the Bengal Establishment, he will feel some interest in the well-being of our Institution, and recommend it, also, to the honorable notice of the Members of that Learned Body.

I am, Sir,

Cawnpore, October 7, 1919.

Dinner to Mr. Elphinstone.

Poona.—On the 23rd of September, Major Lushington, C. B. and the Officers of the 4th Regiment Madras Cavalry, gave a Grand Dinner at Poona, to the Honorable Mr. Elphinstone, in commemoration of the Battle of Assaye, in which that corps bore a distinguished part. The entertainment was given in a suite of tents tastefully fitted up and ornamented for the occasion. The transparencies at the top and bottom of the table, were extremely well executed and much admired; the one, an elephant surrounded with a wreath of laurel with the words "Wellington" and "Assaye" in English and Persian characters; the other, a highly emblazoned coat of arms, the supporters two Native troopers in full uniform, with the motto "Spectemur Agendo Mahidpoor." The Standards of the regiment, bearing the "Elephant", the badge of distinction awarded those corps who were engaged on that memorable day, were conspicuously displayed about the centre of the table, and immediately behind Mr. Elphinstone's and the President's chairs.

The company, in number upwards of fifty, sat down to dinner precisely at half past 7 o'clock, and found every delicacy of the season in profusion, and the wines and liquors of excellent quality. On the cloth being withdrawn, the following toasts were given.

The King.

The Prince Regent.

Duke of Clarence and the Navy.

Duke of York and the Army.

The Honorable East India Company.

To the Memory of those brave

Men who fell in the service of their country in the glorious battle of

Assaye. (Bumper.) Standing and in silence.

Time, Peace to the Souls of the Heroes.

Field Marshall the Duke of Wellington. (Bumper, 3 times 3.)

Time, Wellington's March.

Band marching round the table.

Previously to giving this toast, Major Lushington, rose and spoke as follows:—

Gentlemen,—In proposing to you the health of that illustrious nobleman and consummate general, Field Marshall the Duke of Wellington, I can be under no apprehension but that the toast will be drank with enthusiasm.

Presumptuous as must appear the attempt, and convinced as I am, how inadequate any language of mine is to do justice to His Grace's splendid achievements and transcendent merit, yet I cannot refrain from addressing a few words to you on this occasion.

Amidst the multitude and grandeur of his victories in Europe, the lustre of that the Noble Duke gained at Assaye, may appear to be somewhat obscured: but in India it stands unrivalled, and must ever shine with undiminished splendor. It was here, that the qualities which distinguish a great commander first burst forth eminently conspicuous. Under the discouraging circumstance of being separated from half his army, undismayed by the overwhelming force opposed to him, with a decision that marked the energy of his character, and a confidence in the bravery of his troops which their subsequent conduct fully justified, he rather sought, than declined a contest which ordinary minds would have shrunk from, or a less enterprising genius than his own never have undertaken.

After a hard fought perilous day, the victory was his; a victory never to be forgotten by those who participated in its glory; and I may venture to say, almost equally well remembered by the conquered, but with very different feelings. The lesson the Duke of Wellington taught Scindea on this memorable day, seems to have been well engrafted on his memory, and as we cannot, I think, attribute to any friendly disposition towards us, his forbearing to take a direct hostile part against us during the late successful campaign against the Mahratta confederates, we may reasonably conclude, that amongst other good causes, the weight and strength of the arguments urged by his Grace at Assaye, had their due share in assisting his councils.

Since the noble Wellington left us, what a career of glory he has run. For me to trace his path, or delineate his actions is impossible; nor indeed, could I say any thing to heighten the admiration you all must long have felt for one, who has rendered such important benefits not only to his own country, but to the world.

In addition to this admiration, those who have had the happiness of serving under him, have personal feelings towards him of a most gratifying nature. He ever was the idol of those under his command, for while he exacted the strictest performance of duty, he was kind and considerate in his manner, just and impartial in his decisions. Can we wonder then, that he gained every heart from the highest to the lowest. The Commanding Officer and the Sepoy, equally venerate the name of Wellesley, and to the honor, and respect due to him as the hero of his country, is added the affectionate esteem of all who are acquainted with his virtues.

The Marquis of Hastings and the Bengal Army (Bumper, 3 times 3.) On this toast being drank, Capt. Kennedy of the 6th Bengal Cavalry, returned thanks in a very neat and appropriate speech.

Sir Thomas Havelock and the Madras Army. (Bumper, 3 times 3.)

General Baillie and the Bombay Army. (Bumper, 3 times 3.)

The next toast was,

"The Honorable Mountstuart Elphinstone," (Bumper, 3 times 3.)

Time, Garb of Old Gaul.

Band marching round the table.

This last toast was thus introduced by Major Lushington:

Gentlemen,—Before I submit the next toast to you, it is necessary that I should ask your permission to bear me for a few moments, for I am

well aware, the instant you know it, you will be all anxiety to do it justice; it is the health of the Honorable Mountstuart Elphinstone we are about to drink.

From the animation pervading every countenance at the mention of this name, I perceive it is not an ungrateful task I have imposed upon you, and I confess it is with peculiar satisfaction that I find myself the proposer of what so evidently meets your wishes.

It may be well supposed, commemorating the battle of Assaye must be a pleasing occupation, yet how greatly is the pleasure increased, by having on my right hand the companion of the noble Wellington in that arduous struggle. Yes, on this very day, Thursday, 23d September, 16 years ago, a specimen was afforded our honoured guest, what British troops could do; and the recollection of their steadiness and bravery on that eventful day, must have dissipated all vain fears and doubts, if any such ever existed in his mind, as to the result of the perfidious attack of Bajee Rao, on the small force under the gallant Colonel Burr at Kirkee on the 5th November 1817, where the character of the Bombay Army was nobly upheld under circumstances of a very trying description.

Though not bred to arms, Mr. Elphinstone is a good soldier. He deserves that honorable appellation, from the service he has seen and from his gallantry in action; and I am confident you all feel towards him, as you do towards those of your own profession who, from their distinguished conduct in the field, have established claims to our particular regard.

Gentlemen,—I will not anticipate the expression of the general esteem in which Mr. Elphinstone is held by society, as in a few days hence, that feeling will be most unequivocally manifested; but I cannot let the opportunity pass, for it may be long before it again occurs, of assuring him on the part of myself and brother officers in the 4th regiment, that wherever we go, we shall bear with us a lively and grateful recollection of uniform kindness and hospitality, and that he will ever possess our warmest wishes for his health, happiness, and prosperity.

Mr. Elphinstone,—I beg leave to return my warmest thanks for the honor you have done me, and particularly for the flattering manner in which our gallant host has associated my name with the immortal Wellington's. You must permit me, Gentlemen, to give you a bumper toast. The merits and services of the 4th Light Cavalry are too well known to need any eulogium from me, and particularly its conduct on the glorious day we are commemorating, was most distinguished, and greatly contributed to the successful issue of the contest.

Major Lushington, and the 4th Light Cavalry. Bumper, 3 times 3.

Major Lushington.—Were I able to express my feelings, I should not be at a loss for terms to offer my thanks for the very kind manner in which you have drank our healths; but it unfortunately happens, that the greater the demand for acknowledgements, from the warmth and sincerity of your good wishes, the less capable I find myself of making them to you in the way I could wish. I entreat you, however, to believe, that we feel your kindness most deeply, and thank you most sincerely for the honor you have done us, and which, permit me to say, has been doubly grateful to us, from the medium through which it has been conveyed, and the very flattering manner the toast was introduced to your notice.

Sir William Grant Keir, and success to the Expedition under his command. (Bumper, 3 times 3.)

Colonel Cox and the troops at Poona. (Bumper, 3 times 3.)

Colonel Cox.—I have to return my thanks for the honor done me, and I cannot but take this opportunity of expressing my regret, that we are so soon to lose the 4th Light Cavalry, who have contributed so much to enliven our society since they have been among us. May honor and glory attend them, wherever they go.

"The Healths of those Officers at table who were present at the battle of Assaye." (Bumper, 3 times 3.) Majors McLeod, Ford and Captain Palin.

Major McLeod returned thanks in a very feeling manner in the following terms. I return you my sincere thanks for the honor you have done me. I consider it as the proudest moment of my life, my having had the good fortune to contribute my mite towards the celebrated victory gained by the Duke of Wellington on this day. He who was so beloved that there was not one under his command, who would not have gladly laid down his life to increase his fame; he, who has since raised the character of the British Army to a pinnacle of glory its warmest admirers never could have conceived or hope for, and held it up as an example of heroic valor to the gaze of an admiring world.

Numerous other toasts were given, and many excellent songs were sung during the night; one very appropriate and humorous, hastily written for the occasion, was given with great spirit, by Captain Palin of the 4th Light Cavalry.

A toast was also given by Captain Palin,

"The Helmets and Leather Breeches of the three Presidencies."

Which was greeted with the most vociferous applause.

The Honorable Mr. Elphinstone retired about half past one, when his health was again drank with that enthusiastic applause which proceeds from the heart. Many jovial souls remained to keep up the conviviality of the meeting for several hours, and when the party at length broke up, every one departed highly pleased with the entertainment given them.

Late Europe News.

The arrival of the French Ship *Nancy*, from Bordeaux, was announced yesterday. She left that port, we understand, on the 22d of July, and has made her voyage in three months and five days, which is unusually short.

French Papers to the 17th of July have been brought by her; but these having been given to the Editor of the Times, we only learn from two short Extras published at that press yesterday, the state of the French Funds on the 13th of July of the English Funds on the 6th; and 8th; the markets for East India Produce in London at the same date, and the Prices of Brandy at Bordeaux on the 16th of July, the particulars of which will be found in our Commercial Reports.

Price of Stocks on Tuesday, July 6.

Bank Stock	217½	217
3 per cent. Bank reduced	68½	68½
3 per cent. ditto Consols	85½	85
4 per cent. cons. An. 1780	101½	101½
5 per cent. Navy, Ann.	17	13-16
Bank Long Annuities	0½	1½
Omnium		
India Stock		
4 per cent. India Bonds	6	2 dis.
South Sea Stock		
2 per cent. Annuities, 1751		
Exchequer Bills 2d. per day	1s.	pm. 2s. dis.
Consols for Account May 26th	69s8½	69s8½

Price of Stocks on Thursday July 8.

Bank Stock	216½
3 per Cent. reduced	67½
3 per Cent. consols	85½
4 per Cent.	101½
5 per Cent.	101½
Omnium	1½ dis.

The following Banking Houses have suspended their payments.

Messrs. Warren Pope	of Bristol,
— Fisher and Co.	of Cheltenham,
— Fisher and Co.	of Winchester.

The following paragraphs are of more general interest, and for these we are indebted to the same source.

It was believed that Parliament would be prorogued on Tuesday the 13th of July.

A legion of 5000 men, completely armed and under the command of General Devereux, had left Liverpool to go and serve the cause of Independence in South America.

Letters from MacGregor to General Macirone stated, that the former, since his flight from Porto Bello, had come to Aux Cayes. He was at the head of 2000 fresh troops, and prepared to land again on the Spanish Continent.

Admiral Cornwallis died on the 5th of July at his state of Newlands, in the neighbourhood of Southampton.

Trade was exceedingly dull at Gibraltar.

Mr. Bertin d'Aubigny had left Paris for London on a special mission of the French Government.

The Marquis de Riviere, Ambassador at Constantinople, was to be superseded—some say by the Duke d'Albufera.

A public Meeting was to be held at Smithfield on the 21st July, in order to discuss and adopt the most speedy measures for obtaining a radical reform in the House of Commons. Among the signatures to a circular which was distributing in London to that effect, were the names of Hunt, President, Charles Wolsey, Baronet; and Messrs. Cartwright, Cobbett, junior, Gale Jones, Wooler, Watson, &c.

Letters from Rio Janeiro state, that Count Caza-Florez, the Spanish Ambassador at the Court of Brasil, having received orders to gain over Artigas if possible, had sent him a letter which contained the most seducing offers. This a Spanish Officer undertook to deliver to him, and succeeded in doing it, but with great difficulty. Artigas read the whole letter with great sang froid, and immediately after ordered the officer, who had brought it, to be shot.

Letters from Chili confirm the capture of the Spanish Frigates *Esmeralda* and *Vengeance*. The object of Lord Cochrane's cruise is to clear the whole coast of Peru of the Spanish naval force, so as to hinder the retreat of the Royalists, when general San Martin shall attack Lima. There is no doubt, that the united troops of the Independents will soon put an end to the power of Spain in Peru.

Private Letters from Washington of the 2d of June, state, that the President was there having abridged his visit to the Southern States, which was to last till the beginning of July. His return was variously attributed: 1. To the general report, that the Island of Cuba had been made over to Great Britain. 2. To some dispatches from Spain which announced the refusal from Ferdinand to ratify the cessation of the Floridas. 3. To the sudden departure of Mr. Bagot, the English Plenipotentiary. 4. To a maritime question of the greatest importance, and which required a speedy decision. 5. To a design to increase for the present the rate of the Custom-house duties. The immediate convocation of the Congress was expected.

Paris, July 11.—The Duke de Bassano, whose name is in the list of the 28, has obtained permission to reside at Geneva.

By a decree of the 9th of July, after having heard the conclusions of Mr. Schonen, Deputy Attorney General, the Chamber of Accusation of the Royal Court, pronouncing on the complaints of Madame Lacka-rechal Brune for calumny against Mr. Martainville, has referred the latter to the Court of Assizes.

The Marquis of Lomenie was drowned on the 6th of July while bathing, in the river contiguous to his park, in the Commune of Dieuville.

French Stocks on the 13th of July.

Five per cent. consol	70 fr. 90 c.
Actions de la Banque de France	1445 fr.
Obligations de la Ville de Paris	1130 fr.

The following selections from late London Papers of June, have been handed to us by a friend:—

Presentations to the Prince Regent.—Amongst the numerous presentations to the Prince Regent at the Levee, held by His Royal Highness, on the 2d June last, we notice the following:—

Sir Edward Stracey, on his being made a Baronet.

Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzclarence, on his promotion, return from India and to present his Journal overland.

Lieutenant-Colonel B. Camac, First Life Guards, on return from abroad.

Colonel Young, on his return from Ceylon.

Mr. Richard Strachey, late Resident at the Court of Lucknow.

Captain Fraser, 8th Light Dragoons, on promotion.

Captain Harrie Nicholson, 11th Bengal N. I. on return from India.

Mr. Lane, on his return from India.

Lieutenant-Colonel McLeod, Royal Scots, on return from India, and appointment to C. B.

Lieutenant Wildey, on his return from India.

Captain Russell, on his return from India, by his father Sir H. Russell.

New Publications.—Amongst forthcoming New Publications, we notice *Mazeppa*, by the Right Honorable Lord Byron.

The Act Repealed.—To prohibit Alchemy, the following Act of Parliament was passed, 5. Hen. IV. c. 4. which says, Lord Coke. 3 Inst. c. 20. is the shortest that we remember:—"None from henceforth shall use to multiply gold or silver, or use the craft of multiplication; and if any the same doe, he shall incur the pain of felony." This statute was repealed at the instance of Mr. Boyle, from his persuasion of the possibility of the transmutation of metals into gold. The Bank have long assisted to preserve the former Act inviolate, but having at length been informed of its repeal, they are about to perform the most extraordinary feat of Alchemy ever heard of the transmutation of paper into gold.

Sweden.—The writer of an official paper, alludes, with brief contempt, to rumours respecting the projected dethronement of CHARLES XIV. and says they are not worth the honour of a serious notice. An article in a Danish paper tends to corroborate the spirit of the Swedish paragraph, and says it thinks it may affirm, that not one of the Courts which guaranteed the Treaty of Kiel, have made any such proposition. It adds, however, that the Founder of the new Dynasty has been strongly "invited" to pay his debts; and that His Majesty, for his part, has complained of being oppressively treated. All Sovereigns we fear, are apt to find the politeness of these "invitations" oppressive.

Report of Sandt's death.—Articles both from Paris and Germany repeat the contradiction to the report of Sandt's death. The French Royalist Papers express their astonishment at the interest taken by the Germans "in behalf of this ferocious murderer." But the fact is, he is not a "ferocious murderer." He is a young man, of naturally gentle disposition, and enthusiastic principles, driven mad by the gross political vices and broken promises of the Bourbons' brother Potentates.—of those very men, in behalf of whom he once fought against the French. Assassination is a very shocking thing, especially when it is recommended by the wordly-minded

and the powerful,—by Priests and Princes, and the advocates of Infernal Machines; but it is a still more shocking thing to drive an universally esteemed and good hearted person out of his senses, and make virtue itself the foundation of crime. According to a report mentioned in an article dated Bremen, a proposal had actually been made to put this unfortunate victim of political falsehood to the torture,—which made the Grand Duke of Baden so indignant, that he discharged the Committee of Investigation. This Prince and the King of Bavaria are the only two Sovereigns who have kept their word about constitutions with their subjects, and therefore need have no bad consciences in this business. This report however will tend still further to excite the curiosity of the European public, who must all think it strange, that they hear so little of the proceedings in so important a matter.

Return of the Exiles.—The King of France has authorized the return of five more exiles, among whom is Marshal Soult. We do not mean to undervalue this conduct on the part of his Majesty, who we really believe is a much wiser and more liberal man than any other of his family; but now that he has openly declared for the only line of conduct which can stand a chance of preserving the Bourbons in possession, it is his obvious interest to recall the most powerful and popular of the old authorities; not to mention, that the Allied Powers must be uneasy at the residence of these active and sceptical Frenchmen among them. The project of law relative to the Journals and Periodical Publications has passed by a majority of 142 against 14.

Sandt.—Sandt; it is said, was living on the 24th of May, but in such a deplorable state, owing to the putrescence of his wounds, that no body could remain near him. It is added however, that persons had been admitted to converse with him, and that he does not evince the least sign of repentance. Nor is it likely that he should? A young man of his habits must have anticipated all the arguments that could be used on the other side of the question; and his enthusiasm, intellectual as well as morbid, and supposing itself founded in virtue, is not likely to give way at such a moment. All the modes of education, both religious and classical, help to confirm such a mind rather than shake it. A merely ignorant man may be frightened by being reasoned with; and a merely intellectual man, like Rochester, may be frightened in consequence of physical weakness; but if Sandt is remonstrated with by a scholar, he will refer to Brutus,—if by a theologian, to Enoch and Judith,—and if by a courtier, to the Infernal Machines and Broken Promises,—besides reading him a great lecture on servility and effeminacy, and the assassination of whole countries. The Allied Powers with their political vices have driven the young man mad;—there's the whole secret;—and if he were brought back to reason, it would still be with infinite contempt for them and their pretended virtues.

The Jews.—There is an extraordinary article from the Maize, dated May 19. It says that all the Jews have been expelled from Meinengen, and this too in consequence of an old privilege,—the town having a right to hinder any Jew from residing there, and one of them having lately purchased a house, and desired to have his name registered as proprietor. We hope that the account of this savage puerility is not true. Raking up old laws against the Jews now-a-days, or ill-treating them in any way, is behaving like a great dolt-headed boy. From Saxony, too, it comes with a special ill-grace, Saxony having the reputation of being the most liberal quarter of Germany. We hope there are no mortifying sympathies on this occasion between Saxe-Meinengen and Hanover.

Lord Byron.

(From the Morning Chronicle of the 5th of June.)

We extract from *Galignani's Messenger*, a well-conducted English Newspaper printed in Paris, the following Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Byron:

To the Editor of *Galignani's Messenger*.

SIR,

In various numbers of your Journal, I have seen mentioned a Work entitled "The Vampyre," with the addition of my name as that of the author. I am not the author, and never heard of the Work in question until now. In a more recent paper, I perceive a formal announcement of "The Vampyre," with the addition of an account of my "Residence in the Island of Mitylene," an Island which I have occasionally sailed by, in the course of travelling some years ago through the Levant, and where I should have no objection to reside, but where I have never yet resided. Neither of these performances are mine, and I presume, that it is neither unjust nor ungracious to request, that you will favour me by contradicting the advertisement to which I allude. If the book is clever it would be base to deprive the real writer, whoever he may be, of his honors; and if stupid, I desire the responsibility of nobody's dulness but my own.

You will excuse the trouble I give you; the imputation is of no great importance, and as long as it was confined to surmises and reports, I should have received it as I have many others—in silence. But the formality of a public advertisement of a book I never wrote, and a residence where I never resided, is rather too much; particularly as I have no notion of the contents of the one, or the incidents of the other. I have, besides, a personal dislike to Vampyres, and the little acquaintance I have with them would by no means induce me to divulge their secrets.

You did me a much less injury by your paragraphs about my "devotion" and "abandonment of society for the sake of religion," which appeared in your *Messenger* during last Lent; all of which are not founded on fact; but

you see I do not contradict them, because they are merely personal, whereas the others in some degree concern the reader,

You will oblige me by complying with my request of contradiction; I assure you that I know nothing of the Work or Works in question; and have the honour to be, (as the correspondents to Magazines say,) "your constant reader,"

And very obedient humble Servant,

Venice.

BYRON.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS,—JUNE 10, 1819.

STATE OF THE NAVY.

The Earl of DARNLEY made some observations on the papers relative to the state of the navy which had been lately laid on the table, but as his lordship spoke in a low tone of voice, and the bar was very crowded, we could not correctly hear what fell from him. From the perusal of the papers in his hand, he admitted that in no former period of our naval history did the navy appear on the whole to have been in a state of greater efficiency in time of peace. He spoke strongly in approbation of the exertions of Mr. Seppings, whose improvements had been of great advantage. Notwithstanding the praise which he thought generally due to the Admiralty, there were some particulars with respect to the state of the navy which he thought it right to notice, as they might be of importance in the case of the country being involved in a contest. He could not overlook the naval power of another country—he meant the United States of America, which the events of the last war had tended to raise to a state of consideration. It appeared from the papers that means had been taken for building ships of larger dimensions, corresponding with those of the same rates built by other powers. It was known, that the American 2 deck ships were superior to those of the same rate built in this country, both as to guns and men. He did not however, think that it would be advisable to have all the ships in the British navy raised to the same scale. It appeared to him, that to attempt such a measure would be only a useless waste of money. The American frigates were of a very superior class compared to the scale on which British frigates had formerly been built, he could not think it necessary that all the British frigates should henceforth be built on so enlarged a scale. He thought it would be better to build frigates of a size between those formerly fitted out by this country and the American frigates. This seemed the more advisable, as the latter could not be expected to be very numerous. In the present state of the country, economy in every department was most desirable, but he did not think the naval service one in which economy ought to be too rigidly enforced. Every reduction that could be made, consistently with the great object of having the navy in an efficient state on the commencement of a war, ought to be carried into effect, but nothing more should be attempted. He thought the number of ships in active service on foreign stations might be more, and the number of guard-ships less. This change would produce a state of greater efficiency without materially augmenting the expense. He had heard, that the regiments of marines were reduced in numbers below what might have been expected, but he hoped that useful corps would be preserved in such a state of efficiency, that, in case of a war unfortunately occurring, it might be employed with the usual advantage to the service. Parliament had been occupied with measures of great importance; and in particular with that great measure of restoring a fixed standard of value to the country, without which there could be no security for any improvement. Amidst, however, the great questions to which the attention of the legislature was called, this subject of the navy ought not to be omitted; when all the papers were printed he should, perhaps, again trouble their lordships with some observations on them. The practice of impressing seamen had been long a subject of complaint and regret. He was afraid, that on a sudden emergency, the navy could not be manned without the impress. It would, however, be advisable for their lordships to consider how far the evils of that practice might, without public inconvenience, be diminished. He concluded by moving that the papers be printed.

Lord MELVILLE expressed his acknowledgements to the noble Lord for the candid and handsome manner in which he had spoken of the state of the navy. He concurred in the propriety of this country building ships on a scale similar to those with which our navy might probably have to contend. It was the duty of the legislature to look forward to the future, and to be prepared to maintain, on any emergency, that naval greatness and supremacy which the country had acquired. With respect to the dimensions of ships of war, it was true that some were building on a scale considerably beyond what had formerly been thought proper for the same rate. He did not, however, think that all the two deckers of the navy ought to be raised to that scale. Many vessels were wanted for convoy and other purposes in time of war; and frigates and ships of the line might be so employed, though not constructed on so large a scale as those of other powers with which the country might happen to be at war. At the same time he did not concur with the noble earl in his opinion, that it would be proper to build ships of an intermediate size between that scale hitherto adopted in the navy and that of other countries. He did not think it right to place the officers of the British navy in a situation which would compel them to go into action with a great disparity of force. Were ships of the description, the noble earl suggested, to be built, it would be a class different from any either in the navies of Europe, or of the United States of America. The Officers of the British Navy would therefore be placed in ships of a kind with which it was not probable they would ever have the opportunity of encountering. With regard to what the noble lord had said as to the number of guard ships compared with the other ships in commission, he thought that upon reflection he would perceive, that there was no disadvantage in that arrangement. The men employed in the guard ships could be removed to others at a moment's notice; and the having them ready for such a transfer would be very useful on any emergency. The noble earl had alluded to the state of the marines, and he concurred with him in his view of the propriety of maintaining that corps in an efficient state. No force was, in his opinion, more useful than the marines, and he could assure the noble earl, that any report of an intention to reduce them to a scale lower than that of the last peace-establishment was founded in mistake.

Lord DARNLEY explained. After which the papers were ordered to be printed.

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Government Orders.

General Orders, by His Excellency the most Noble the Governor General in Council
FORT WILLIAM; OCTOBER 23, 1819.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council having resolved that an efficient Lieutenant Colonel shall be added to the Corps of Engineers, and to the Cavalry, on this Establishment, in the room of Major Generals Garstin and Brown. The following Promotions are accordingly to take place from the 1st instant—Major Generals Garstin and Brown will be retained as Supernumerary Lieutenant Colonels in their respective Corps.

Corps of Engineers.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel and Senior Major James Parly to be Lieutenant Colonel; Brevet Major and Captain Thomas Wood, C. B., to be Major; Lieutenant George Lindsay, to be Captain, and Ensign Thomas Warlow, to be Lieutenant from the 1st of October, 1819.

Cavalry.

Senior Major Richard Clarke to be Lieutenant Colonel, from the 1st of October, 1819.

5th Regiment Light Cavalry.

Captain James Kennedy to be Major; Brevet Captain and Lieutenant William Buckley to be Captain of a Troop, and Cornet John Richard Graham to be Lieutenant, from the 1st of October, 1819, in succession to Clarke promoted.

(Signed) Wm. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.
FORT WILLIAM, OCTOBER 23, 1819.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following temporary Appointment:

Surgeon Alexander Russell, to be a Superintending Surgeon for the duties of Berhampore, and the Out-Stations and Posts dependent on the Presidency Division.

Government was pleased, in the General Department under date the 15th instant, to sanction the selection of Assistant Surgeon G. Kennedy, for the discharge of the Medical duties of the Native Hospital at Patna, in the room of Mr. Tytler, removed.

Mr. Edward Saunders Armigal Waad Wade, having produced a Certificate of his Appointment as a Cadet of Artillery on this Establishment, is admitted to the Service accordingly, and promoted to the rank of Second Lieutenant, leaving the date of his Commission to be adjusted hereafter.

Lieutenant Colonel Clements Brown, of Artillery, Agent for Gun Carriages at Futtyghur, having furnished a Medical Certificate, is permitted to be absent from his duty for three months, on account of his health, with leave to visit the Presidency.

Captain Trotter, of the 13th Regiment of Native Infantry, having forwarded a Medical Certificate, the leave of absence granted to him in General Orders of the 16th of January last to proceed to Sea for the benefit of his health, is extended for a period of six months, on the same account, beyond the term therein specified.

The Posts of Sabathoo and Deyrah, in the Dhoon, are attached to the 12th Division of the Barrack Department with a Native Agent at each, under the Barrack Master, on the prescribed rates of Pay.

The undermentioned Gentlemen having produced Certificates of their Appointment as Cadets of Infantry on this Establishment, are admitted to the Service accordingly, and promoted to the rank of Ensign; leaving the dates of their Commission to be adjusted hereafter:

Infantry.

Mr. James Brooke, and Mr. William Ellis.

Major Charles John Ridge, of the 4th Regiment of Light Cavalry, has been permitted by the Honorable the Court of Directors to return to his duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to his rank.

Mr. Gillman, 2d Member of the Medical Board, is permitted to be absent from the Presidency for four months, from the 1st Proximo, on urgent private affairs.

His Lordship in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments in the Subordinate branch of the Medical Department.

Mr. Henry Haydon Hancock, to be an Apothecary, consequent to the resignation of Mr. David Michael on the 9th instant.

Messrs. Graham Webb, and J. Hughes, to be Assistant Apothecaries, in part of the number authorized by General Orders of the 21st of August last.

W. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Commander in Chief, Head-quarters, Calcutta, October 22, 1819.

Lieutenant Ward, of the 1st Battalion 1st Regiment Native Infantry, is directed to do duty with Captain Gilman's Infantry Levy at Muttra, until the arrival at Meccadabad of the Corps to which he stands posted, when he will proceed and join without delay.

Major Collyer, of the 2d Battalion 18th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed a Member of the European General Court Martial ordered to assemble at Boglepore, by General Orders of the 18th October 1819, in the room of Lieutenant Colonel Morrell unable through indisposition to attend.

2d Lieutenant Hubert Garbett is posted to the 6th Company 1st Battalion of Artillery.

The appointment, in Horse Brigade Orders under date the 1st instant, of 1st Lieutenant G. Pennington, to act as Adjutant and Quarter Master to the Horse Brigade, during the absence on leave of 1st Lieutenant Lumsden, is confirmed.

Captain Wrotesley, of the 2d Battalion 28th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to remain at Cawnpore until the arrival at that Station, or in its neighbour-

hood of his Corps in progress to Seetapore in Oude, when he will join it without delay.

The undermentioned Officer has leave of absence:

Lieutenant Marshall, European Regiment, from 1st December to 1st February 1820, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to an application for furlough to Europe.

JAS. NICOL, Adj. Genl. of the Army.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, Oct. 23, 1819.

Lieutenant Colonel Richard Clarke, is posted to the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, and directed to join with all convenient expedition.

With reference to the comparative short distance from Mullay the Head Quarters of the Chumparun Light Infantry Battalion to Dinapore, that Corps is transferred from the Benares to the Dinapore Division of Payment, from the 1st November next.

Surgeon Adamson is appointed to the Medical charge of the Ramghur Battalion during the absence on Sick leave of Surgeon Breton, and directed to proceed to Hazareebang with the least possible delay.

JAS. NICOL, Adj. Genl. of the Army.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, October 25, 1819.

Captain Newton's Appointment on the 11th of September 1819, of Lieutenant Heaver, to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 2d Battalion 10th Regiment Native Infantry, during the absence of Brevet Captain Fell, is confirmed.

The appointment by Major Povoleri, in Detachment Orders of the 15th instant, of Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Noton to act as Adjutant to the Left Wing of the 1st Battalion 23d Regiment Native Infantry under his Command, is confirmed.

JAS. NICOL, Adj. Genl. of the Army

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, October 18, 1819.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to make the following Promotions and Appointments.

21th Foot.—Captain Robert Brown, from the half-pay of the 34th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice E. G. Smith, who exchanges, receiving the difference—17th September 1818.

Ensign B. Everard to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Malin, deceased,—10th September, 1818.

To be Ensign without Purchase,

Alex. Dirom, Gent., vice Hawkins appointed to the Honorable the East India Company's Service, 15th September, 1818.

Duncan Campbell, Gent. vice Everard, 16th September, 1818.

30th Foot.—Lieutenant William Atkinson, from the Half-pay of the Regiment, to be Adjutant and Lieutenant, vice Stephenson, deceased, 25th July, 1818.

34th Foot.—Captain Thomas Price, from the Half-pay of the 53d Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Richard Daly, who exchanges, receiving the difference, 25th August, 1818.

Lieutenant Nathan Ashhurst, from the Half-pay of the 8th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Fitzmaurice William Colthurst, who exchanges, 1st April, 1819.

46th Foot.—Lieutenant Henry Stuart from the 86th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Nunn, who exchanges, 25th August, 1818.

47th Foot.—Ensign Thomas Luttrell to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Kendall, deceased, 29th May, 1817.

53d Foot.—Lieutenant Cope Williams to be Captain of a Company without purchase, vice Parker, deceased, 25th August, 1818.

65th Foot.—Lieutenant G. F. Madden from the half-pay of the 89th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice James Birkett, who exchanges, 25th August, 1818.

87th Foot. *To be Lieutenants.*—Ensign Edward Cox, without purchase, vice Coghlan, deceased, 1st October, 1816.

Ensign John Hassard, without purchase, vice Higginson, deceased, 10th August, 1818.

To be Ensign without purchase.

Serjeant Major John Shipp from 24th Dragoons, vice Cox, promoted, 4th May 1815.

89th Foot.—Lieutenant John Snow from the Half-pay of the 95th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice James Malcolm Noble, who exchanges, 1st April, 1819.

By order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, October 19, 1819.

Captain Moore of His Majesty's 65th Foot, Brigade Major to the King's Troops at Bombay, having obtained permission to accompany his corps on Service, Captain M. McNeill of the 17th Dragoons, will take charge of the Brigade Major's Office during Captain Moore's absence, or until further orders.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, October 22, 1819.

The Volunteers from His Majesty's 21st Dragoons for the Regiments,* together with such other men now in Fort William, belonging to His Majesty's Regiments at the Upper Stations, as are destined to join their Corps, are to proceed by water to Cawnpore (those prevented by actual sickness excepted) as soon as boats can be procured for their transport, for which Major General Wood will be pleased to apply in the usual manner.

* 8th Dragoons, 11th Dragoons, 24th Foot, 87th Foot.

That part of the detail above referred to, for Meerut, will be forwarded from Cawnpore by Major General Sir Dyson Marshall.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to appoint the Officers* to proceed on duty with the above Detachment.

Lieutenant Brannan will leave at Ghazepore and Cawnpore, the Details belonging to His Majesty's Regiments at those Stations respectively, and he will be held responsible for the regularity of the Soldiers at the respective Stations and Bazaars, conformably to the rules laid down in the 4th and 5th paragraphs of the General Orders of the 13th ultimo, (No. 1794)

From the period of his, Lieutenant Brannan's departure from Calcutta, until his arrival at Meerut, he will transmit a weekly statement to the Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces, to whom he will report any material occurrences during his progress, for the Commander in Chief's information.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, October 23, 1818.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment, until the pleasure of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty shall be made known.

11th Light Dragoons.—Lieutenant J. Tritton from the half-pay of the 24th Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice the Honorable J. Law, who exchanges, receiving the difference, 22d October, 1819.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, October 25, 1819.

Lieutenants Boys and Tritton, both of H. M. 11th Dragoons, are directed to do duty and proceed by water with the details of His Majesty's Regiments under orders of embarkation, for the Upper Stations.

Lieutenant Williams, 59th Regiment, will proceed in Command of the above Detachment from Calcutta to Berhampore, where he will join his Corps, delivering over the charge to Lieutenant Brannan, 14th Foot, who will proceed up in Command of the same under the instructions announced in the General Orders of the 22d instant.

Lieutenant Fowler of the 14th Foot, is relieved from the duty assigned him in General Orders of the 22d instant, (No. 1841,) and that Officer has permission to remain at the Presidency until the 21th of December next, on urgent private affairs.

Ensign Campbell of his Majesty's 24th Foot, is directed to join his Corps at Ghazepore.

Ensign Campbell of his Majesty's 53d Regiment, (now at the Presidency) has permission to visit Patna on his private affairs, and to be absent on that account for four months, from this date.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOMAS McMAHON, Col. A. G.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, October 26, 1819.

The ships Commodore Haynes and Plowden, having been appropriated by the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, to receive on board for conveyance to England his Majesty's 21st Dragoons, and Detachments of other Corps, His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to issue the following Instructions:

On the day of embarkation, from Fort William, Lieutenant Colonel Bates Commanding the Regiment, be pleased to transmit Embarkation Returns in duplicate, to the Adjutant General, and Quarter Master General, of His Majesty's Forces in India respectively, agreeably to a form sent to the Lieutenant Colonel.

With the Returns as above required for the Adjutant General's Department, Lieutenant Colonel Bates will forward a final Abstract numerical, but not a nominal Return of the men who have volunteered from the commencement, who have re-listed, and of those who have extended their services into other Corps, stating the Regiments of which they have made choice.

Upon the arrival of the 21st Dragoons, in a British harbour, Lieutenant Colonel Bates will report to the Officer Commanding, and will also despatch a Return as soon as possible to the Adjutant General of the Forces, Horse Guards, in which any Casualties, or Alterations during the voyage are to be accounted for.

The Commander in Chief cannot issue this, his final Order, to the 21st Dragoons, without publishing to the King's Forces a just tribute due to this Regiment, for its Orderly, and Soldierlike conduct since its arrival in India, which behaviour has uniformly been maintained to the great credit of the Corps, as well as to that of Lieutenant Colonel Bates, and the Officers in general.

The Commander in Chief takes this opportunity of expressing his regret, that Public events have occasioned the removal of this Regiment from service in India, and of declaring his entire satisfaction respecting its Discipline, and Character, in every particular.

By Order of the Most Noble, the Commander in Chief.

THOMAS McMAHON, Col. A. G.

General Orders by the Most Noble the Governor General.

Notice is hereby given, that the Royal or Chouringhee Gate of Fort William will be shut from the 2d proximo, until further orders, for the purpose of replacing one of the draw-bridges: during which period, Carriages will be permitted to pass into Garrison by the Calcutta Gate.

By Order of the Most Noble the Governor General.

C. T. HIGGINS, Offg. Town-Major.

Town-Major's Office, Fort William, October 27, 1819.

* 14th Foot, Lieutenants Brannan and Fowler.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

At Darzumtullah, on the 27th instant, the Lady of Claude Queiros, Esq. of a Son and Heir.

On the 18th instant, Mrs. J. W. E. Taylor, of a Daughter.

At Dacca, on the 21st instant, Mrs. Samuel Benbow, of a Son.

At Meerut, on the 29th of Sept. the Lady of Captain Showers, Major of Brigade, of a Son.

DEATH.

At Poorneah, on the 8th instant, Mr. Phillip Pote, son of Edward Ephraim Pote, Esq. formerly Commercial Resident at Patna, aged 27 years.

EUROPE BIRTHS.

On the 1st of June, in Stanley-place, Shrewsbury, the Lady of the Rev. Richard Massey, of a Son, being her twenty-second child.

On the 29th of May, Elizabeth, wife of—Follee, a journeyman carpenter, at St. Giles's, near Great Torrington, of three fine boys, who, together with the mother, were doing well. The boys have been christened "Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob."

EUROPE DEATHS.

On the 26th of May, at Hanfield, after a long illness, George Cartwright, Esq. (commonly called Captain Cartwright), in the 81st year of his age; a native of Marham, Notts. At a very early age he was first and principal Aide-de-Camp to the late Marquis of Granby, during the time of the German war, and was with him at his last battle against the Allied Armies, on the 1st of August, 1759. The Captain was own brother to Major Cartwright, the celebrated champion of Parliamentary Reform.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ARRIVALS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Oct. 27	Nancy	French	Desclan	Bordeaux	July 19

CALCUTTA DEPARTURES.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Oct. 28	Lady Barlow	British	W. Clarke	Bombay

Commercial Reports.

Price of East India Produce, in London, on the 6th of July.

	s.	d.	s.	d.	
COFFEE, Java	125	0	to	140	0
Cheribon	105	0	to	130	0
Bourbon				none	
Mocha	115	0	to	130	0
COTTON, Surat, lb.	0	5½	to	0	9½
Bengal	0	5½	to	0	7½
Bourbon	1	5	to	2	2
INDIGO, Bengal, lb.					
Violet and blue	8	6	to	9	1
Purple	7	9	to	8	1
Violet and purple	7	0	to	7	6
Extra-fine violet	7	3	to	8	0
Good and middling violet ..	7	3	to	7	1
Good violet and copper ..	6	0	to	6	6
Middling violet & copper ..	3	6	to	6	0
Fine and good copper ..	5	6	to	6	0
Middling and ordinary do. .	4	9	to	5	3
Ordinary and low	3	3	to	4	9
Madras fine and good ..	6	0	to	7	0
Middling	5	3	to	5	9
Ordinary	3	6	to	4	6
RICE, Patna, cwt.	20	0	to	25	0
Bengal, white	15	0	to	18	0
Bengal, yellow	12	0	to	13	0
Madagascar, white	0	0	to	0	0
Java	12	0	to	18	0
SALTPETRE, rough	35	6	to	38	0
British, refined	42	0	to	0	0
SILK, Bengal Skein, lb.	17	1	to	20	11
Novi	23	0	to	37	4
Organizine	38	0	to	50	0
China	26	0	to	35	0
Canton	0	0	to	0	0

Prices of Brandy, at Bordeaux on the 16th July.

Armagnac (select) per fifty v.	270 fr.
Marmande	245
Country	240
Languedoc	none
Cognac	400 to 360
Bordeaux, 4th proof	360 to 340